NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENINA

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway near Broom WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—Ethiopian Singing, Dancing, &c., Bis: PRESOR; OR THE TWO MOUNTEBANES.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTREAM, BALLADS MUSICAL GERS. &C., Fifth Avenue Opera House, I. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—Peter Pipes partic Man About Town. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bovery -Stri-

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Megnanics' Hall. 472 Broad-

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -Ermopian Min-NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Monday, May 21, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements to insure a proper classification should be brought in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

advertisements for the WERKLY HERALD must be handed In before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its cir culation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers sucrehants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout th Country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements in-sected in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the Un States.

THE MEWS.

Additional items of interest regarding Mexican affait Additional items of interest reasoning Mexican affair pre-contained in the letters of our Mexico city corres-bondent which we publish this morning. A number of \$x^\confederate settlers in Mexico had had an interview with Maximilian, during which the Emperor welcomed them as "exiles," and expressed his desire to see American capital and labor introduced into the country, by them at the same time to take no part in the of tical dissensions. On the question of slavery Max especially strong, condemning forced labor of every escription, as appears from the extracts which we pub-Lab, taken from a book written by him some years a nee. An effort was made on the eve of the funeral in Mexico W. Allen, ex-Confederate Gov prnor of Louisiana, to have the coffin borne to th grave covered with a Confederate flag; but, owing miness of the United States Consul at the cap tal, this demonstration was abandoned by the friends the deceased. Beverly Tucker, while on his way to Mexico city, whither it is said he has been despatche to act as correspondent for several English journals Emperor will send commissioners to represent Mexican inverests in the great Exposition to be held at Pars in very great at present, owing to the defective sewerage American engineer had contracted to drain the valley of Mexico. Another inundation was feared, the waters of Loke Texcuco being within a few e level of the capital. Maximilian had sent a commu ni stion to the Minister in charge of the civil list direct ing certain important reductions to be made in the ex pouses of his household, at the same time voluntarily cutting down his personal allowance to five hundred the Sand dollars per annum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The are nine European steamships due at America o is to-day, the news by one (the City of New York) ing four, and by another (the Damascus) five days or. These vessels sailed for the undernam d ports in

the following order, viz:—

Framship. Prom. Day of Sailing. For. avariaSouthampton .. May 9 ... New York. opontia. Liverpool. ...Mny 9. ..Boston.
lansic.Bremen.May 9. ..New York .Southampton... May 9.... New York C ty of New York...Queenstown.... May 10.... New York. Ville de Paris.....Brest......May 10....New York Demas us Londonderry ... May 11 Quebec.

Our Fortress Monroe correspondent states that the re-ult of Mrs. Davis' influence with the authorities at Washington, and not, as heretofore reported, occasioned by the reports of Secretary McCulloch.

The third Sunday under the Excise law payed yester day not only without disturbance in the city but with here al dulness. In Brooklyn the Germans have flanked the new law by an arrangement which extends the sent on I tim for layer beer drinking without a breach as A barrel of oper is bought by a club and drank or hours of an interested friend. The excarsions to avenue, Fortham, Heboken and other points outside ow of the law, were more numerous than on may preceding sunday, it being estimated that seventy and persons left the city during the day for thos places. Several arrests were made, but there was no finitudence of any note.

A number of German lager beer dealers and rotatiers,

A namber of verman ager or a value of the sunday law, retection against the operations of the Sunday law, held another meeting yesterday, and it was decided that prother mass meeting shall be held during this week, when a legal opinion regarding the constitutionality of some of the provisions of the Excise law, which are alleged to be in violation of the constitution of the

United States, is to be submitted.

A meeting of the Manhattan circles of the Fenian i was held yesterday, and was attended by the Chief Organizer, who received from them a unan nous pledge of support. A large number of circles con-linue to pour in with funds and resolutions. At the North Pres'syterian church, in Ninth avenue, a

cussing the union of all the branches of Christianity.

Eloquent addresses were made, and political subject were also touched upon.

We publish this morning a description of the ma terial and personnel of the principal navies of the world. England, by her admirable system for the instruction of seamen as gunners, has an available force of eighteen thousand men who are competent to instruct, and about fifty thousand who have cruised in the salt waters and are acquainted with the drill. In France there are gunnery ships, schools for apprentice boys, in each chief port of the maritime department. A service of two years on board an imperial vessel is required before a seaman can undergo an examination for the position of an officer in the merchant service. The Russian system s similar to that of France. The system hitherto pursucd by the United States is in some respects inferior to these, but steps are being taken which will furnish the

country with a navy to be proud of. The exports of specie from this port for the week ending on Saturday last were \$3,763,295—the largest shipment ever made in the same length of time, and over \$300,000 more than the total exports for the preent year up to May 12.

A fire originated among a lot of benzine oil in the gas-fitting establishment of Geo. Hudson & Co., York street, Brooklyn, yosterday afternoon, and committed damage

A terrific storm of wind, hall and rain occurred yes terday afternoon in Rochester and its vicinity. A number of houses were unroofed, and several persons are eported injured. The storm only lasted a few moments. Orders have been received at Port Spain, Trinidad. vian or Chilean war vessels or privateers from rendez vousing in any ports of the British colonies.

R ports from all parts of the South represent the cotton crop as seriously impaired by cold weather and the overflows. The seed is very generally defective. A man named Pinkerton murdered his wife yesterday at Port Ewen, on the Hudson river. He is now confined

President Johnson's Position-His Danger and His Opportunity. It is said of that unformate old man, James

Buchanan, that when, on the approach of that dismal democratic gathering, the Charleston Convention, on being asked if, as a last resort, he would cons nt to accept a nomination for another term, he earnestly replied, "No, my dear sir, no! For mercy's sake spare me. I have had enough of this. Let me go home." He had gained the object of his ambition, which he had zealously sought for thirty years, only to find it, like the fabled Dead Sea fruit, turn to ashes upon his lips. Thrown by the lashing waves of a gigantic and bloody revolution into the White House, Andrew Johnson, moved by loftier purposes than Buchanan, is only desirous to leave behind him the record of a faithful and beneficent administration in the solid re-establishment of the Union.

He has declared his policy; he has defined is position, and, satisfied that he is right, he relies upon the support of the people. But the leaders and managers of the party which brought him into power hold Congress, neutralize his Cabinet and control his pa'ronage. He is so environed that he must break through his toils or he is lost; and yet he seems to be standing still. Promises and predictions of wonderful things in unhorsing the radicals are as plentiful as blackberries, but we have had enough of these. In this service the industry and ingenuity of his newspaper allies at Washington have been so severely tried that we are disposed to give them a little rest. In truth, we are getting tired of ringing the changes upon what President Johnson is going to do, and how the radicals are losing ground, and losing faith, and losing their rank and file, and all such idle nonsense. We turn to this question, what are the facts before us?

"Facts," as Gradgrind has it, "facts is what we want." And what are the facts? They are as we have stated them. The radicals have the President upon the defensive, and they are pushing him closer and closer to the wall every day. They are in a minority in Congress upon their extreme measures, yet they carry them by a two-thirds vote. His legislative supporters are desperate political gamesters, or faithless mercenaries, while his opponents-Psalmsingers and canting Puritans, if you pleasepresent the compact front of Cromwell's Roundheads. Pernicious as his counsels may be, there is something that challenges admiration in the fearless audacity of Stevens, while the vacillating representative of Mr. Seward in the House is a subject of radical derision and contempt. The removal of a petty postmaster here or a petty receiver of taxes there signifies nothing while the numerous radical leaders and their active cliques of the revenue establishment remain untouched. Guerillas are useful in their way; but when we wish to bring a campaign to a practical result we strike at the main army of the enemy. Cantion is a good thing, but an excess of caution is often the most disastrous of blunders. Was it not so in the squatting of General McClellan in the swamps of the Chickshominy and in his

painful waiting there for reinforcements? President Johnson must advance like Grant or he will be compelled, like McClellan, to retreat. He must do something bold and de cisive, or he will be borne down. The public mind, in contemplating his present position has nothing to rest upon and inevitably turns back to John Tyler. Masterly inactivity will not here apply. The bold and effective step of a complete reorganization of the Cabinet is im peratively demanded to draw the line between the supporters of Johnson and the league of Stevens. But, it is urged, Mr. Seward, Mr. Stanton and their colleagues support the President Their support, however, we suspect is only that which the copperheads now give him and which the democrats of 1842 accorded to Tyler, as explained by Senator Benton:-" We mus support him because he supports us. When it comes to the succession we will look out for ourselves." The people, we are inclined to believe, understand this adhesion of Mesers. Seward and Stanton to the President as a convenient concession for the advantage of radical faction. Admitting their sincerity, the crisis demands a change. A new Cabinet is needed for a new dispensation. The con-tinuance of the present Cabinet means a second edition of Tyler; its removal will inaugurate another administration of Jackson. Which is

NEW YORK'S PRCULIAR NUISANCE.-There exists a nuisance peculiar to the metropolis which it seems next to impossible to abate. We refer to the intolerable noxious odors arising from the gas works located in central portions of the city. At times the atmosphere in the region of these works is so impregna with this baneful stench as to make it absolutely painful to breathe; and to invalids its effects are positively dangerous. The Board of Health have been doing very good work in abolishing the bone-boiling and other nuisances. They should now devote a portion of their attention to this abominable and victous gas nuisance, and have it some way or other abated. The gas compinies give us weak gas

through their pipes, and seem to reserve the strength of the article for the benefit of the olfactories of those who reside in the vicinity of their works. We urgently call the attention of the Board of Health to this subject, in the hope that in making reforms the gas pollution may not be overlooked.

Failure of the Canadian Confederation

Scheme.

It is already apparent that the confederation scheme so vigorously agitated and advocated by English officials in British North America though probably a success in Canada, is a fail ure in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and that it is never likely to be acceptable to the people of those provinces. The people fail to appreciate the policy of the officials, and see in the proposed scheme only additional taxation without additional security. Even in the Canadas, where the confederation idea originated, and to which province it presents the greatest number of advantages, the people cannot be said to be heartily in favor of it. There, however, the unscrupulous politicians succeeded in forcing the scheme through the provincial Parliament and secured its adoption; but the failure in Nova Scotia and New Bruns wick promises to be signally disastrous. There the people are not merely opposed to the scheme—they are aroused and indignant at the effort to force its adoption upon them. The cry of "no taxation without legislation" has been raised by them as was that of "no taxation without representation" by the united colonies in 1776; and the example of our revolution of that year is frequently quoted as worthy of emulation by them. The opposi-tion to the scheme is open, bold and undis-guised, and decidedly of a revolutionary ten-

The bold expression of their feelings by the people of New Brunswick has already forced the government from its position so strongly favoring the Canadian scheme, and is hasten ing the same result in Nova Scotia. About the first of April last the provincial Parliament voted for the adoption of the Quebec scheme and the Governor, who had been considered an anti-confederationist, approved it, much to the surprise of his council, who had been elected as anti-confederationists. It was naturally supposed that there would be a dissolution of Parliament, but the Governor de clined to submit the question to the people; and instead of a dissolution of Parliament the resignation of the Cabinet members followed. The Governor immediately organized another council, composed of confederationists, and proposed, under urgent hints from the British Coionial Secretary, Caldwell, to push the scheme through to adoption without reference to the people. It was this which aroused the indignation of the colonists. The retiring members of the Cabinet went before them, presented the plans of the home government in their true light, and brought the popular will to bear so strongly and so distinctly upon the member of Parliament and of the government as to force a dissolution. The question is to be sub mitted to the people, and the next lower house will be elected upon the direct issue of confederation or no confederation. By our latest advices, published yesterday, it will be seen that the elections, the first of which will take place next Friday, are likely to result in the total defeat of the confederationists.

The United States will watch these impo tant movements with interest. The people of the north British provinces, in defeating the confederation scheme, are carrying out the principles of our Monroe doctrine, the application of which to our Southern neighbors has always been a subject of great anxiety to us. The people of the British provinces, unlike those of Mexico, are naturally the allies of the United States in sympathies, principles, sabits and ideas, and are equally intereste with us in opposing the establishment of mor archies on this continent of republican inst tutions. Confederation is not union in our sense; and the saucess of the anti-confederationists will be a cause for rejoicing in this principles over monarchical schemes

ENGLISH OPINION OF PRESIDENT JOHN The tone and temper of the articles from the London press which we published yesterday very clearly indicate that President Johnson naking a deep impression on the public mind in England. They look with amazement upon the extraordinary statesmanlike abilities which he has exhibited. After referring to the pes tion which Mr. Johnson is placed in with Con gress making war upon him, the London Times leclares "an English statesman could not live and work in such a situation. Responsibility without authority would soon wear him ou and he would soon seek ease of mind in retire ment." We have no doubt but such is the case. The people of Great Britain, looking apon our affairs from the distance, and without fully understanding the details of the ma chinery by which the several branches of the government make their power and influence felt throughout the country, see the coules between the Executive and Congress in it broadest light, and can judge more dispassion ately than those who are mixed up with the intrigues of the politicians at home. They see there the general tone, and judge of the power and ability of the men who are now figuring on the public stage at Washington from that stand point. Take, for instance, the speech of the President, in which be named Wendell Phil lips, Thad Stevens and others as traitors, which was so bitterly denounced by the radical pres of this country as being undignified. people in Europe look upon it, "when com pared with the language which has been used toward him by the more excitable of the hos tile oratozs, as gentleness itself."

While alluding to the policy and course of action of President Johnson the London Times makes a very significant admission; that is, that Engli statesmen are commencing to imitate American mode of making announcements of ministerial policy to the people. other words, that they have drifted so far in the same direction that a speech by the President to a crowd of people is no longer looked upon as a remarkable event, but that announments of ministerial policy to provincial deputations have been made there. It is thus the our democratic and direct mode of meeting the great political questions which arise from time to time are having their effect upon the ruling Powers of Europe, and they are finding it greatly to their advantage to imitate our examples. It is very evident from all these facis that President Johnson in the contest with Congress has not only the sympathy and

support of the great mass of the people of this country, but has by his masterly speed made for himself a name abroad second to no other American statesman of modern times. All that is now wanted is for him to carry into practice what he has been asserting in his speeches. The people are ready to rally around him and are only waiting for him to furnish them the opportunity. This he cannot do by talking. It can be accomplished only by deeds. The deeds must come without any further delay, or it will be too late. He must remove the Cabinet. It makes no difference if every member sustain his policy, he must remove them and commence a new era. Those men now holding those positions belong to another administration and not to his. New issues have since arisen, and with these issues we must have new men. Let the President then follow up the advantage which he has already gained by a thorough and complete reconstruction of his Cabinet, and thus show to the world that he is not content to be a Tyler, but a Jackson.

Probable Downfall of the O'Donnell Ministry in Spain.

The arrival of Queen Christina in Madrid will, in all likelihood, seal the fate of the present Spanish administration. Its course has been such that all parties have become d'sgusted with it. Its internal measures have been a series of mere palliatives for acknowledged evils, while its foreign policy has been characterized by a mixture of false pride, blustering and weakness. Had Prim's recent at tempt to overturn it been managed with a little more prudence it could scarcely have failed. The Spanish people were prepared for a change, and the movement proved abortive only because its leaders disregarded the usual measures of preparation and depended too much on the spontanetty or its reception by the people. Revolutions are not to be effecte nowadays by such light war matériel as "the live eagle and couple of dozens of champagne" with which Louis Napoleon made his famous descent on Boulogne. Prim fell into the mistake of miscalculating the resources of his adversary. He commenced the movement at the point where he was least vulnerable and omitted to assail him where, by the suddenness and vigor of an unexpected attack, he could have dealt him a fatal blow. Unless he could have moved at once upon the capital he ought not to have moved at all. A well concerted effort of this kind would have placed Madrid in his hands. He missed his chances, but it is satisfactory to know that the objects at which he aimed have not been lost with them. From the intermation which has reached us from our ac tive and well informed correspondent at Ma drid it would now appear almost certain that the revolution which Prim attempted by force will be tranquilly brought about. This time the influence of that bad and ambitious woman, the Queen Mother, is being exercised for the good of the nation. No sooner had she arrived in Madrid than she began to undermine the influence of O'Donnell, to work on the fears of her timid and vacillating daughter and to insist that the only means of saving the public finances and her own dynasty from ruin was to recall the progresistas to power. Whether the truths thus arged have produced the desired effect on the changeable mind of her daughter we shall soon know. The probabilities are in their favor so long as Isabella is un ler the imfluence of her mother, but this may be counteracted by O'Donnell's ordering the Queen dow ager to leave Madrid, a measure of which he is capable. We place a good deal of dependence, however, on the effect that will be produced on the Queen's mind by the com of the American and European press on the bombardment of Valparaiso. She cannot fail to gather from them the conviction that the policy at present pursued by Spain toward weaker governments is bringing her into contempt and hatred, and that if she perseveres in it she will not only have to encounter a league of all the Central and South American republics, but

the active hostility of the United States. Queen Christina in her efforts to effect the downfall of O'Donnell, and that is the menacing spect of the German question. Should war reak out on the European continent, unless she changes the men who at present direct her affairs, Spain will inevitably become involved in it. A war in Germany means also a war in Italy, and there is no question that in such an event a pledge of some kind of aid has been made to the Pope by the O'Donnell ministry. With bankrupt finances and a position of general odium in respect to the world generally the danger of the fulfilment of such a pledge must become readily manifest even to Isabella. We therefore look upon the removal of O'Donnell and his replacement by Prim or some other leading progresiate as among the probabilities of the next batch of European news. We need not say with how much grati fication it will be received here; for it will afford a sort of guarantee that the aggressive course of Spain towards the Spanish-American republics will be at once discontinued.

GENERAL SANTA ANNA, AND THE MEXICAL CLUB.—The Mexican Republican Club of this city on Saturday evening last held a meeting. at which they denounced General Santa Anna as unworthy the confidence of the Mexican liberals-"a tyrant," "an obnexious man," and an adherent in the outset of Maximilian, &c. Now, it seems to us that the Mexican Club in these proceedings have taken the wrong course. General Santa Anna was turned out of Mexico by the French. He wishes to show them that he, too, can play at that game. He thinks the time has now come. He is certainly the only Mexican that we know of competent to unite the Mexican liberal forces, and to make their war against the imperialists systematic, aggree sive and effective, instead of the present irregular guerilla policy of a parcel of netty leaders each fighting independently of

The Mexican Club, before conde mning Gen eral Santa Anna, and in comraon courtesy, should have waited upon him and heard his in his defence. They have seted unjustly in condemning him unbeard. They are, we be lieve, acting unwisely in andeavoring to cast him of from the liberal cause. He is the very man it needs just now, and the moral and th material aid which be can carry into Mexico will prove greater, 'we doubt not, than that of all the opposing Mexican clubs in this country. General Santa Anna, we predict, in the statement of his case, which he will shortly ublish to the world, will so, tisfy all liberal publish to the world, will setisfy all liberal minded men as to his motives and purposes in coming at this crisis to the United

Liberal Mexicans, at all events, will hear him before they condemn him. His very name will be a tower of strength to the liberal cause.

A Fresh War Commenced.

We have no desire to startle the public by the announcement that a fresh war has comnenced, but as faithful chroniclers of current, events we are bound to tell the truth. The war this time, however, is not one of blood for the preservation of the Union; still it is one that will excite the greatest interest in this city and throughout the country, especially in the ashionable world. Nor is it a war of succession, like that for the Spanish monarchy some years ago, for the question of succession is defi-nitely settled. It is one of rivalry, passion, hate and disappointment on the part of one of the belligerents, and for justice and the public good on the part of the other. Not to be edious, and to relieve the breathless impatience of our readers, we will state the facts

There has been in this city for some time much too long, a victimized public say) a little, conceited and pretending German Jew. who has assumed to monopolize the privilege of supplying the people with the opera. Through impudence, and the asistance of stupid and interested stockholders of the place where he held his performances he has been enabled to foist upon the commumity a miserable, worn-out set of performers After having exhausted all his claptrap and humbug in deluding the public, and grasping at the first opportunity to turn a penny for himself and the stockholders by way of making up losses, he hit upon the expedient of renting the place. If the stockholders should not have prevented be would have rented it probably to a circus company or for a menagerie, for which it is best adapted, as he will hardly return there to perform; but just at the nick of Mr. Grau came to New York with bifresh and very superior opera troupe, and this gentleman was induced to engage the house for a short time. The cunning German Jew thought, doubtless, he had caught a formidable rival in a trap. He supposed, no doubt, that Mr. Grau would certainly fail, after having exhausted the patience of the public himself with his own wretched performances, and thus deplete Grau's pocket and damage the reputation of Grau's artists at the same time. Grau, however, knew what splendid materials he had to work with, and, notwithstanding the bad repute to which the opera had been brought, he was confident he could succeed. To commence a new season at such a time was upfill work, but Mr. Gran bravely undertook it The consequence has been that his new and very superior artists have won public favor. Mr. Grau has succeeded. The press has been compelled to award the praise he and his com pany justly merit. That was enough to excite the ire and spite of the German Jew ex-man ager. He was caught in his own trap. The new troupe has overshadowed the old one The public spirit, liberality and taste of Mr. Grau in bringing us good artists when we needed them so much places the mannes selfishness and humbug of his spiteful rival i an unerviable light. Una le to compete with Mr. Gran for public tavor, this ex-manager has commenced a war of the meanest and most contemptible character against him. The first serious blow struck, or rather set

should say the first attempt to strike a serioss

blow, at the brave Grau, was on' Friday night,

when L'Africains was performed. The exmanager, generally known by the slippery name of Oily Gammon, had engaged, it ap-pears, to let Mr. Gran have all the necessary scenery and paraphernalia belong by to the operas to be performed. This, it is said, was part of the contract. In L'Africaine two important things are necessary to be brought on the stage -a ship sod a mancanita tree. The ex-manager, in his rage and spite, though if he could deprive Gran of these the who opers and opera troups would be wrecked bevond salvation. Yes, this man thought to flave on a shipwrecked and inhospitable shore the valiant Grau, the beautiful Boschetti, the tragic Gazzaniga, the gentle Muzio and all the splendid company. If he had possessed a real manhave let them have that probably, as the petsonous exhalations from it might have killed them all. A substitute for a mancanilla tres might have been supplied at the spur of the moment by sending some of the supernumers ries out to cut a tree down in Union square; but that was not necessary! Gran was provided: he carried one in his carpetbag which was behind the stage. How provi-dential? But the ship, a writable ship, large enough to hold the whole company, with alone cabins, berths, mosts, sails, shrouds, rigging and everything pertaining to a ship -how could that be improvised? Ab, the malicious ex-manager must have grinned sardonically when thinking of the impossibility of Grau finding a ship its which to save his troupe and his own reputation. Undoubtedly s a fearful dilemma, of which, however, the brilliant audience were happily ignorant. But here again Providence wonderfully inter-pued. The irrepressible Grau, more skilful han Hermann, Anderson, and the whole tribe Amagicians, opened in carpetbag again, and out came a beautiful full-rigged ship. Yes; not a painted films, thing, merely to de-ceive the eye, but a substantial frigate, the midships of valies only could be seen on the stage. It was traly wonderful; and we think it fortunate the audience did not know of the mireale at the time. If they had they might have rushed from the house in terror. Mr. Gran books like a harmless, pleasant gentleman, but we confess we could not belp looking suspiciously at his feet and rear after we learned what he had done. This is no invention of ours. We assure our readers in sober earnest that Mr. Grau did miraculously produce the ship and the mancanilla tree after the spliteful ex-manager deprived him of these essary appendages for the representation of L'Africaine. Thus are the designs of the wicked brought to nought and the good rewarded. This is the first part of the war between the discomitted ex-manager and the sucoccaful new manager of the opera. THE RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME IN CONGRESS.

The scheme of the Joint Committee of Fifteen, or rather the constitutional amendment, which is the first instalment of said scheme, comes up by appointment as the special question before the Senate to-day. It is generally believed that the third section, which cuts off from all federal elections, till the 4th of July, 1870, all those persons of the Southern States guilty of aiding the rebellion, will be rejected or materi-

ally modified. As there is no previous ques on in the Senate we look for a full discu of the whole scheme in all its details; but a few days will probably serve to show the final solution which the problem will assume in the left wing of Congress. From present appearances there will be a material softening of the plan of Stevens, or its total failure between the two houses. To avoid this latter alternative Mr. Stevens will probably have to give way. Mr. Fessenden, of the Senate branch of the Committee, is expected to open the debate.

PENSIONS .- A bill has just passed the United

States Senate supplementary to the acts re-lating to pensions. It provides that twentyfive dollars per month shall be paid to person who have been permanently injured in the military or naval service of the country, and incapacitated for labor in consequence; twenty dollars per month to those who are not oblig to have continual care and attention; and fifteen dollars per month to those who have lost a hand, arm or leg. The bill is especially stringent in regard to the transfer of pension claims, expressly forbidding the sale, mortgage or other disposition of them to second pe Among the provisions, the bill provides for the payment of pensions to a minor, child or children of a widow entitled to a pension in case the latter shall be deemed unqual reason of immoral conduct to take care o such child or children. Widows of colored soldiers entitled to pensions are not required to furnish proof of marriage other than satis factory information that the parties had habitually cohabited for two years together previously to the enlistment of the man. The pension system of the United States is a very liberal one; but there is such a vast amount of business now being transacted that it takes many months before claims can be investigated and pay allowed. We do not know that this s to be attributed to any fault in the Pension Bureau; but it is very hard for poor widows and orphan children who are depending upon the back pay, bounty or pension of a decease husband or father for support to be so long deprived of their just dues as they now are. If the labor is so great that the business cannot be more expeditiously disposed of let more clerks be employed. At any rate, the privations and sufferings of the widows of those brave soldiers who have fallen on the field of battle for the ben efit of the country should not be protracted by a want of sufficient force to examine and decide upon their claims upon the government.

RESURRECTION DAY COME AT LAST .- The numerous letters which are now going the rounds of the papers, written by such old for and antediluvisus as John Bell, Cave Johnson and Henry A. Wise, would indicate that the long looked for day of resurrection is at hand. The appearance of these men on the surface, after having been so long buried with the rubbish of the past, cannot be accounted for on any other hypothesis. They are the class of men who misled the people in the past, and, General Roussess very truthfully says, they must, with the copperhead leaders of the demo-cratic party, be pitched overboard. They must give way to men of more modern origin, and who have been more patriotic during our great straggle. If Bell, Wise and that class of old logies have any sense they will remain in scurity, and will rejoice at the opportunity of thus easily covering up their past raisfeeds. The last thing which they should attempt is o undertake to advise the public what to do The sooner they crawl back into their political coffins the better it will be for their future

SEWARD AND THE MEXICAN QUESTION .- Which side of the fence is Secretary Seward on in the Mexican question? Is he for the republic or for Maximilian? Does he desire to help No. polera, or Mexico? He has been playing fastand loose so long on this subject that the public desire to know whether he son or un

WHIRE IS SECURITARY SEWARD !- Is be at Auburn? Is he at Washington or at Elizabeth port, closeted with Santa Anna?

The Paula and Ite Visitors.

The beautiful weather of yesterday, so d Brent from that of the proceeding days, had the offect of Nhronging our Park throughout the day and ovening with alike the gay followers of fashions' follies and the holiday-seeking sons and dasguters of toil. The Park itself was "all there." The Mail with its double line of arboracem sentries, its gravelied walks and borderings of smoothly-shaven mead; the Terrace, with its vin-dad arches, its sweetly-perfumed flowers and inviting shade; the fountains, with their sparking introduced into golden blashes—all was the same as in former spring times, and each beauty was as much appreciated by its admirers as if for the first time the chought of its attenutions had struck them. It would appear, too, thus, unminded of fractions and determined Head Centres, the Park was as Fenian as ever, and Terrace, Mail and Drive combined to harmonize the "Wearin' of the Green." And the visitors—over fifty thousand in number-strolled about alike admiring the brauties of fashion, which last were displayed on every side. The industice of the Excise law did not seem to affect themsimels, and yet were it not innerforced it is probable so many would not have been there. The various fountains distilling the clear and sparking agest pass were besieges throughout the day, and the cooling buverage seemed to admirably supply the place of the less reliable stimulant. Towards evening the crowd of The Park and Its Visito's

The Catholic Churches

RESUMPTION OF WORK ON THE NEW CATHEDRAL.
Work has been resumed upon the new Poman Catholic
cathedral, the foundation stone of which was laid some
years since by the late Archbishop Hughes. Situate from years since by the late Archbishop Hughes. Situate from the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifti-th street, and severing as it does the entire block, it will when compassed not only be the finest cathedral on this continents but will compare favorably with any in the world. When the project was first started Archbishop Hughes placed the subscriptions at \$1,000 and declined taking any of a, smaller figure. Subsequently Archbishop McClockey reduced the subscriptions to \$660, and by this a sum exceeding \$30,000 was raised, with a probability of another like sum. A meeting of the Roman Catholic pastors under the ausgiess of the Archbishop was held on the 11th minimal, and it was decided to go still further and solicit one, hundred dollar subscriptions; and it is also understood that collections will be made in the various churches for the pushing of the work to a speed; completion. The net profits arising from Calvary Cemetery, estimated at fifty thousand dollar, par annum, goes to the new Cathedral. Though merely in the first stare, sufficient can be seen of the building to Augur well for the full the past of the white marble. the new Cathedral. Though merely in the first stage, sufficient can be seen of the building to larger well for its future magnificence. The bases of the white marble pillars are already completed, and in a sport time, if the work be prosecuted with rigos, the Roman Catholic public of New York will have season to feel proud of a truly grand edition.

ST. STEPHEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH The enlargement of the beautiful edifice a progressing rapidly, and expectations are entertained that it will be completed in the course of a few months. Ser. Dr. hcGlynn, pastor of the church, announced from the after year rday that at a small gathering of the congregation the pre-eding Sunday four thousand dollars were contributed on the spot towards the buttoing fund, and that transmission that became and the pre-empty constributions.